# Project Application Land Use Department

2 -28-68-20-66  Case Number:	50; 333 Calef Hwy, Barring SR Project Nam	Par	) —	98 • Fax: 603-6	64-0188
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PRELIMINARY APPLICATION: Subdivision Type: Major Site Plan Review: Major	Staff Sign.	ature required PRIOR	to and	<u>s cumpynu</u>	Mate 3/1
FOR	ION: Preliminary Concepts	ual Day:	to submittal		/
FORMAL APPLICATION:		D	esign Review	Develop	
Site Plan Review	_ Minor			of F	Regional Impac
Subdivision Type: Major Site Plan Review: Major Condition	Minor × Con	ventional	Conson		
Change	Sign	Permit	conservation_		
Project Name Amendme	ent to Subdivision (Si	Site Plan or Subdivi	oundary Line Adju	Stment	
Project Name: Barrington Shor	Minor ×Sign  all Use PermitSign  f UseExtension for S  ent to Subdivision/Site Plan A  process   Shores Drive	Approval Oth	er Completion _		Special Permit
Clirrent 7	onores Drive				
Request: Expansion of seasonal ca	S): General Residential			Area (Acres o	r S.F)
casonal ca	amp sites by 28. Including gravel ro	ads drain	ap(s) 121		
The property over		ado, drainage, septic, wa	ter and utility service to c	Lot(s)	28
The property owner shall designate an age agenda, recommendations, and case report  Owner: Mr. Todd Green  Company	ent for the project. This man			ones.	
and case report	ts, and will communicate all case in	e applicant) shall attend	Dre-annligati		
Owner: Mr. Todd Green	All contacts for this project wil	I be made through the	es as required.	ces and public hearin	gs, will receive at
Company Barrington Shores, LLC Phone:		- Jugn tile	Applicant listed below.		- Teccive (N
Phone:					
Address: 240 Revere Street Winthrop MA	02152 Fax:				
			E-mail:		
Applicant (Contact): Tobin Farwell			E-mail:		
Company Farwell Engineering					
Company Farwell Engineering					
Company Farwell Engineering Services, LLC hone: 603-292-5787 ddress: 265 Wadleigh Falls Rd - Lee NH 0	C Fax:				
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# TOWN OF BARRINGTON - LAND USE DEPARTMENT

# **PROJECT NARRATIVE**

PROJECT NAME Barrington Shores
PROJECT LOS
DATE OF APPLICATION  7 Barrington Shores Drive
Property Details:
Single-Family Residential Multi-Family
Current Zoning: General Residential Lot Area Si
Setbacks: Front 40
Side 30  Parking Spaces Required: na
Parking Spaces Provided: na  Please describe your project and its purpose and intent. You may attach a typed description.  This is a proposed expansion to additional proposed expansion to the proposed
This is a proposed expansion to

This is a proposed expansion to a seasonal campground. We are prososing and additional 28 vehicle camper sites. This includes gravel roads, drainage, septic and water improvements.



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## **Narrative**

Owner: Barrington Shores, LLC

Location: 7 Barrington Shores Drive, Barrington, Strafford County, New Hampshire Tax Map & Lot Number: Map 121 Lot 28

March 5, 2020

Dear Barrington Planning Board,

My client, Barrington Shores, LLC owns the Barrington Shores Campground. They currently have approximately 148 camping sites & 8 cabins on the 24+ acre property. They would like to create 28 additional sites in a wooded area near Hall Road. These sites are planned to be for seasonal campers which limits the amount of trailer movement in the area. Most or all the seasonal campers stay for multiple

Article 6, Section 6.2.3(2) requires a 100 foot buffer from all campsites to property lines. This is an existing non-conforming campground and many sites are well within the 100 foot. At the November 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018 conceptual meeting, it was discussed that a 50 foot buffer would be reasonable, therefore the current plan has a 50 foot buffer around the proposed development area. Site #28 is about 29 feet from the property line but falls within the existing tree line that is used for boat and vehicle storage. This site is more than 170 feet from the closet house. We are asking for a waiver from this Article to a 50 foot buffer with the

The proposed sites are significantly larger than the 1000 square foot minimum required by the ordinance. The hope with the larger size sites is to be able to retain as much of the mature vegetation and be able to place campers amongst the trees instead of clear cutting the hill. There will still need to be grading and cutting for the access roads, but the plan is to minimize cutting and grading.

Additional vegetation would be added as necessary to provide an adequate buffer between neighboring homes as recommended by Andy Fast from UNH Cooperative Extension. Tree clearing will be performed per the recommendations of Edward Roy from Urban Tree Service, see letters attached to this application.

We feel the 28 proposed sites are the maximum number that can be reasonably placed in this area. During construction, exact site locations may be shifted for better placement, but no increase in number of

Thank you for your time.

Raymond A. Bisson

Sincerely:

Raymond A. Bisson, LLS PLS

Stonewall Surveying

# Site Plan Waiver Request Form

Under Site Plan Regulations 3.9.8-Waivers and Article 8-Waiver Procedure

If there is more than one waiver requested, each waiver request is to be individually listed and described, as each waiver is considered individually by the Town of Barrington Planning Board. A petition for waiver shall be submitted in writing by the applicant with the application for review. The request shall fully state the grounds for which the waiver is requested and all facts supporting this request with reference to the applicable Barrington Site Plan Regulations article, section and paragraph. Each waiver

granted shall be listed on the approved site plan.
Name of Site Plan (See Title Box): Barrington Shores
Case Number:
Site Location: 7 Barrington Shores Drive
Zoning District(s): General Residential
Owner (s): Barrington Shores, LLC Mr. Todd Green
Address of Owner(s): 240 Revere Street Winthrop MA 02152
Address Line 2:
Name of Applicant (if different from owner):  Phone Number 603-292-5787  Email T_farwell@farwellengineering.com  Land Surveyor: Stonewall Surveying - Ray Bisson
regulations for the above case submittal:  seek the following waiver to the Town of Barrington Site Plan  Article 6.2.3(2) no site within the commercial recreational campground or camping park shall be located within 100 ft of ar boundary line.
we are proposing no closer than 50 ft to any property line and one no closer than 29 feet from the property line.
RECIVED
MAR 10 2020  LAND USE OFFICE

Signature of Owner/Applicant

Date

Revised 06/23/2011

### Letter of Authorization

March 4, 2020

# To Barrington Planning Board:

I the undersigned, hereby authorize Raymond Bisson from Stonewall Surveying and his appointees and Tobin Farwell from Farwell Engineering and his appointees to act on our behalf in all manners relating to local and state permitting, including the signing of all documents related to these matters for our property located 7 Barrington Shores Drive, Barrington, NH, Tax Map 121 Lot 28. Any and all acts carried out by Raymond Bisson. Tobin Farwell and appointees on our behalf shall have the same effect as acts of our own.

This authorization is valid until further written notice from myself, Todd Green.

Sincerely.

Barrington Shores, LLC

Godd 62w

c/o Todd Green 240 Revere Street Winthrop, MA 02152

RECEIVED

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Applicant Barrington Shores Map/Lot# 121/28 Case# 121-26-CR-20-SR

#### Site Review Application Checklist Barrington Planning Board

This checklist is intended to assist applicants in preparing a complete application for site review as required by the Barrington Site Review Regulations and must be submitted along with all site review applications. An applicant seeking site review approval shall be responsible for all requirements specified in the Barrington Site Review Regulations even if said requirements are omitted from this checklist.

An applicant seeking site review approval shall be responsible for providing all the information listed in the column below entitled "Site Review" and should place an "x" in each box to indicate that this information has been provided

SITE REVIEW APPLICATION CHECKLIST	Sit Revi		Waiver(s)
Check the Appropriate Boxes below:	Provided	NA	
Section I. General Requirements			
Completed Application Form ( 2.5.1)			
2. Complete abutters list (2.6.3 (5) or 2.5.1 (6))	X		
3. Payment of all required fees (2.6.3 (4) or 2.5.1 (5) )	Ø		
<ol> <li>Three (3) full size sets of plans and twelve (12) sets of plans 11" by 17", submitted with all required information in accordance with the site review regulations and this checklist (2.6.3 (6) or 2.5.1 (7))</li> </ol>	Ŗ		
<ol> <li>Copies of any proposed easement deeds, protective covenants or other legal documents (3.9.1)</li> </ol>		Ø	
Any waiver request(s) submitted with justification in writing (3.9.8)			
7. Completed Application Checklist (2.5.1 (3))	□ <b>X</b>		
Section II. General Plan Information			
<ol> <li>Size and presentation of sheet(s) per registry requirements and the site review regulations (3.1.2)</li> </ol>	Ø		
2. Title block information: (3.2.1)	X		
a. Drawing title (3.2.1 (1))	X		
b. Name of site plan (3.2.1 (2) )	X		
c. Location of site plan (3.2.1 (3))	х□		
d. Tax map & lot numbers of subject parcel(s) (3.2.1 (4))	x□		
e. Name & address of owner(s) (3.2.1 (5))	х□		
f. Date of plan (3.2.1 (6))	x□		
g. Scale of plan (3.2.1 (7))	х□		
h. Sheet number (3.2.1 (8))	х□		
i. Name, address, & telephone number of design firm (3.2.1 (9))	х□		
j. Name and address of Applicant (3.2.1 (10))	х□		
3. Revision block with provision for amendment dates (3.2.3)	х□		
4. Planning Board approval block provided on each sheet to be recorded (3.2.2)	х□		
5. Certification block (for engineer or surveyor) (3.1.1)	х□		
6. Match lines (if any)		×.	P Harman
7. Zoning designation of subject parcel(s) including overlay districts (3.2.10 (4))	x□		1 1

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SITE REVIEW APPLICATION CHECKLIST				Waiver(s)
Ch	eck the Appropriate Boxes below:	Provided as	Ą	
0	Minimum later and front and 0 and 1 line in the 10			
8. 9.	Minimum lot area, frontage & setbacks dimensions required for district(s) 3.2.10(5)  List Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) sheet(s) used to	X		
2574	Identify 100-year flood elevation, locate the elevation (3.2.10 (12))	Х		
	Note the following: "If, during construction, it becomes apparent that deficiencies exist in the approved design drawings, the Contractor shall be required to correct the deficiencies to meet the requirements of the regulations at no expense to the Town." (3.2.10 (16))	Ø		
	Note the following: "Required erosion control measures shall be installed prior to any disturbance of the site's surface area and shall be maintained through the completion of all construction activities. If, during construction, it becomes apparent that additional erosion control measures are required to stop any erosion on the construction site due to actual site conditions, the Owner shall be required to install the necessary erosion protection at no expense to the Town." (3.2.10(17))	Ø		
12.	Note identifying which plans are to be recorded and which are on file at the town.	X		
	Note the following: "All materials and methods of construction shall conform to Town of Barrington Site Review Regulations and the latest edition of the New Hampshire Department of Transportation's Standard Specifications for Road & Bridge Construction." (3.2.10 (18))	X		
	North arrow ( 3.2.5 )	X		
	Floodplains-Location and elevation(s) of one-hundred (100)-year flood zone per FEMA Flood Insurance Study or as determined by drainage study (3.3 (18))	X		
	Plan and deed references (3.2.6)	X		
17.	The following notes shall be provided:	$\overline{A}$		
	a. Purpose of plan (3.2.10 (1) )	X		
	b. Existing and proposed use (3.2.10 (6))	X		
	c. Water Supply source (name of provider (company) if offsite) (3.2.10 (10))	$\square$		
	d. Zoning variances/special exceptions with conditions (3.2.10 (11))		X	
	e. List of required permits and permit approval numbers (3.2.10 (13))	X		
	f. Vicinity sketch showing 1,000 feet surrounding the site (3.2.8)	X		
	g. Plan index indicating all sheets (3.2.9)	X		
18.	Boundaries-existing lot boundary defined by metes and bounds (3.3 (1))		X	
19.	Boundary monuments (3.3 (4) )	X		
	a. Monuments found (4.2)	X		
	<ul> <li>Map number and lot number, name addresses, and zoning of all abutting land owners (3.3 (5))</li> </ul>	Ø		
	c. Monuments to be set (3.3 (4) & 4.2)		X	
20.	Existing streets: (3.3 (6))	X		
	a. Name labeled	X		
	b. Status noted or labeled	$\square$		
	c. Right-of-way dimensioned	X		
07 <u>2</u> 22-Ni	d. Pavement width dimensioned	$\boxtimes$		
	Municipal boundaries (If any) (3.3 (7))		x	
22.	Existing easements (identified by type) ( 3.3 (8) )		X	
	a. Drainage easement(s)			
	b. Slope easement(s)	4		
	c. Utility easement(s)			
	d. Temporary easement(s) (Such as temporary turnaround)		NI NI	V L

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SITE REVIEW APPLICATION CHECKLIST	on Site R	Review	Reg	gulation
Check the Appropriate Boxes below:		Site Reviev	N	Waiver(s
		pa		
		Provided	Ϋ́	
e. No-cut zone(s) along streams & wetlands (as	1	P.	_	
e. No-cut zone(s) along streams & wetlands (as may be requested by the Conservation Commission)			x)	
Venicular & pedestrian access		_   '	<b>X</b>	
C COSEMENTED		J [x	7	
h. Fire pond/cistern(s)		] [	200	
J. VVdikilių irail easement(a)			]	
a) Other easement(s) Note type(s)				
23. Designation of each proposed lot (by Map & Lot numbers as provided by the				
24. Area of each let be in the				
24. Area of each lot being developed (in acres & square feet): (3.3 (9))				
b. Contiguous upland(s)				
25. Wetland dolination (s)				
25. Wetland delineation (including Prime Wetlands): (3.3 (13) )  a. Limits of wetlands (3.3 (13) )				
a. Limits of wetlands (3.3 (13))	X			
b. Wetland delineation criteria (3.3 (13))	X			
	X			
	X			
27. All required setbacks (3.3 (15)) 28. Physical features	X			
a. Buildings (3.2 (24))	×			
- 4 1 d 1 d 3 d 3 d 7 d 1	□ k			
b. Wells (3.3 (16))	X			
c. Septic systems (3.3 (16))	X			
d. Stone walls (3.3 (16))	$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$			
e. Paved drives (3.3 (16))  f. Gravel drives (3.3 (16))	X			
2. LUCATION & name (if )				- 1
9. Location & name (if any) of any streams or water bodies (3.3 (17))  D. Location of existing overhead utility lines, poles, terms	X			
Wo-foot contour in the state of	$\square$			
1. Two-foot contour interval topography shown over all subject parcel (3.3 (19)) 2. Map & Lot #s, name, addresses, & zoning of all abutting to the contour interval topography shown over all subject parcel (3.3 (3))	X			
2. Map & Lot #s, name, addresses, & zoning of all abutting land owners (3.3 (5))	X)			
(3.3 (5))	<b>E</b>		100	



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# APPLICATION AGREEMENT

I hereby apply for Site Plan Review and acknowledge I will comply with all of the Ordinances of the Town of Barrington, New Hampshire State Laws, as well as any stipulations of the Planning Board, in development and construction of this project. I understand that if any of the Site Plan Review or Application specifications are incomplete, the Application will be considered rejected.

In consideration for approval and the privileges accruing thereto, the subdivider thereby

- E. To carry out the improvements agreed upon and as shown and intended by said plat, including any work made necessary by unforeseen conditions which become apparent during construction of the site plan review.
- To post all streets "Private" until accepted by the Town and to provide and install street signs as approved by the Selectmen of the Town for all street intersections.
- To give the Town on demand, proper deeds for land or rights-of-way reserved on the plat for streets, drainage, or other purposes as agreed upon.
- To save the Town harmless from any obligation it may incur or repairs it may make, because of my failure to carry out any of the foregoing provisions.

E.	Mr/Mrsof communications to the subdivider may be addressed with any pro the agreement herein.	The owners, by the ceedings arising out of
	Signature of Owner:	
	Signature of Developer:	
	Technical Review Signatures:	
Barri agent enter	n Engineer/Planner Approval Signature: g of this application as indicated above, hereby give permission for ngton Planning Board, the Town Engineer, The Conservation Comes or employees of the Town or other person as the Planning Board upon the property which is the subject of this application at all readsections as may be a	mission and such may authorize, to



(Refusal to sign this permission form does not invalidate an application, but the Planning Board may not be able to make an informed decision regarding unseen lands with potential areas of concerns).

Signature of Owner:	
---------------------	--

**Note:** The developer/individual in charge must have control over all project work and be available to the Road Agent and Code Enforcement Officer during the construction phase of the project. The Road Agent and Code Enforcement Officer must be notified within two (2) working days of any change by the individual in charge of the project.



STRAFFORD COUNTY 268 County Farm Road Dover, NH 03820 603-749-4445 603-743-3431 Fax extension.unh.edu



County Offices

Carroll County 447-3834

Cheshire County 352-4550

Coos County 788-4961

Grafton County 787-6944

Hillsborough County 641-6060

Merrimack County 796-2151

Rockingham County 679-5616

Strafford County 749-4445

Sullivan County 863-9200

UNH Coop. Ext. Education Center 351-3831 (Office) 877-398-4769 (Toll Free)

UNH Cooperative Extension State Office 862-1520 Ray Bisson Stonewall Surveying PO Box 458 Barrington, NH 03825

March 19, 2019

Ray,

Following up on our site visit, please see the following comments about the topics we discussed.

**Visual Barrier.** We discussed the fence, rather than vegetation is the most effective visual barrier. As such, plantings would serve to act as modest sound barrier and "enhance" the 50' buffer around the outside of the campground.

**Shade tolerance.** One of the challenges that we discussed was the shade on the site. For most plantings, there is an open area and we have a variety of species to choose from. In this case, fir much of the area, we are selecting shade tolerant species – that persist in the shade.

- Eastern hemlock is an option. It will persist in the shade and has full foliage that can assist as a visual and noise barrier. Be aware, there is an invasive forest insect (hemlock wooly adelgid) in the southern part of the state that will kill hemlock over a number of years.
- Balsam fir is another native softwood that can do alright in the shade.
- Other deciduous trees include Allegheny serviceberry and American hornbeam.
- Shrubs that persist well in the shade include gray dogwood, snowberry, and maple leaf viburnum

As there is more light (a few canopy trees removed or more), you start to get a little more flexibility and can introduce more native shrubs and trees. The New Hampshire State Forest Nursery has some great shrub packages (wildlife package, wetlands package, etc.) that are reasonably priced and good stock. Some of the species in these packages are more sun loving, but you could buy a lot of these and plant them as appropriate (based on sunlight and preferred location). There may be quite a bit of mortality, but there will also be quite a bit of shrub diversity that will be introduced – and a heavy shrub layer should act as an additional visual and sound barrier. Viburnums, spiceberry, red maple, black birch, chokeberry, winterberry (moister sites), are additional considerations.

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STRAFFORD COUNTY 268 County Farm Road Dover, NH 03820 603-749-4445 603-743-3431 Fax extension.unh.edu



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UNH Coop. Ext. Education Center 351-3831 (Office) 877-398-4769 (Toll Free)

UNH Cooperative Extension State Office 862-1520 Plant size. Depending on the individual's goals, there are different perspectives on the size of plants to purchase. I tend to recommend buying lots of seedlings (e.g. from the state nursery). A drawback is that they are very small and take time to grow up. However, you can purchase many hundreds for the price of a few larger (e.g. 2" caliper) trees. The seedlings can get established more naturally than some of the larger trees that are root pruned with small root balls relative to their crown size. It can also be good to sprinkle in some larger shrubs and trees for vertical, structural diversity (different height plants in the buffer).

**Existing trees.** As the campground is developed, you might retain as much of the hardwood composition as possible. If there are defects in a hardwood tree, I do not suggest retaining that instead of a pine, but all things being equal the campground would be well served keeping a strong hardwood component. The hardwoods seem to be in a size (and age) class where internal rot is less likely than some of the mature pines. However, that is a general observation and not a formal assessment. You can get a formal hazard tree assessment form a qualified arborist if you would like additional evaluation.

Sincerely,

Andy Fast

UNH Cooperative Extension

Belknap - Strafford County Forester







July 19, 2019

Barrington Shores LLC. Attn: Todd Green 240 Revere Street Winthrop, MA 02152

Stonewall Surveying Attn: Mr. Raymond A. Bisson P.O. Box 458 Barrington, NH 03825

Dear Todd and Raymond:

On June 12<sup>th</sup>, 2019 and on June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2019 I performed an inspection of the trees located within the "Proposed Site Plan" for new campsites at Barrington Shores, LLC in Barrington, New Hampshire. The purpose of the inspections was to identify trees that would pose an unreasonable risk of failure to the new camp sites and to identify trees that that should be removed to improve the stand, and to identify trees that should be retained to keep and/or improve the sylvan nature of the site.

## Observations

The stand of trees located within the area of the "Proposed Site Plan" is comprised almost entirely of white pine (*Pinus strobus*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), and black birch (*Betula lenta*). Also noted in the stand were black oak (*Quercus veluntina*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and poplar (*Populus tremuloides*).

The structure of the stand is comprised of three distinct strata with white pine dominating the upper strata. The average height of the pine trees is approximately 80 feet tall. The middle stratum is comprised almost exclusively of American beech, black birch and to a much lesser extent black oak. The trees in this stratum are approximately 40 to 50 feet tall and have a diameter at breast height (DBH) of greater

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than 3 inches. The trees in the lowest stratum have an average height of 20 to 30 feet tall and have a have a DBH of less than 3 inches.

The white pines are distributed evenly throughout the stand except for the southern corner which is comprised almost entirely of white pine. Little to no white pine regeneration was noted. Except for the southern corner of the stand, the two lower strata are densely populated with black birch, American beech, and to a lesser extent, black oak. There is extensive regeneration of black birch, American beech, and to a letter extent, black oak. The stand is densely shaded due to the high density of trees in the middle and lower strata.

#### Evaluation

The first phase of the inspection was to determine which trees, in their current condition, pose an unacceptable risk to failure. To identify these trees a Level 1 inspection was performed as outlined in the International Society of Arboriculture's guide to performing tree risk evaluations. A Level 1 inspection is limited to only those defects that can be seen with the naked eye from the ground. Concealed defects, or those occurring higher up in the canopy may not be observed due to the limited scope of a Level 1 inspection.

In determining whether a tree poses an unacceptable risk of failure, several factors were considered. The first consideration in determining if a tree poses a risk, is determining the likelihood that it would hit something or someone if it were to fail. This site will be populated with camp sites. Therefore, the likelihood that something will be hit if a tree were to fall is very high. Because of this, all trees located within the site represent some level of risk. Even a perfect tree poses a risk if it would hit something if it fell. The question is what level of risk is acceptable. A perfect tree would be considered a low risk since the chance of it failing under normal weather conditions is very low.

Another factor would be the "species failure profile". White pines for example, are more likely to fall in high winds than oak trees. Norway maple trees tend to have brittle wood which breaks under heavy snow fall, whereas the branches of hemlock trees will bend a great deal under a snow load before they break.

Another important factor to consider is whether the tree has some sort of defect.

Defects can be such things as disturbed roots systems, decay in the trunk, cracks in branches or the trunk, poor branching architecture, and severe lean. A pine tree with a large pocket of decay in its trunk and a potential target if it were to fail would be considered an unacceptable risk to failure and should be removed. All dead trees, regardless of species, are considered an unacceptable risk to failure for purposes of this evaluation.

All trees within the site that were considered to be an unacceptable due to the above stated reasons are listed in Table 1. In the field, the trees that were considered an unacceptable risk are tagged with orange tape and were assigned a number that corresponds with Table 1.

In determining which trees should remain on the site to improve stand condition, several goals were considered. The first goal was to retain as many trees as possible while at the same time keeping inherent risks posed by trees to low levels. The second goal was to maintain or improve the existing diversity of trees. For example, trees that were less common where given more consideration for preservation. Trees that were in good health and physical condition were given preference. There are many trees on the site that have significant defects such as trunk wounds, severe lean, poor rooting condition or poor health. While these trees do not currently represent an unacceptable risk of failure due to their small size, they will likely turn into an unacceptable risk in the future as they get larger. Due to their existing defects, the stand would be improved by removing them. Figures 1 through 4 show examples of defects that make these trees undesirable for the stand.

Trees that were considered to have the desired attributes of good structure, good health, and diversity maintenance were tagged with pink tape and are listed in Table 2. The numbers in the table correspond to the numbers in the field. The list of trees to be retained is not meant to be exhaustive or complete, but rather a tool to help illustrate the type of tree that should be retained on the property. Figures 1 through 4 show examples of trees with defects that make them poor choices for stand improvement.

The removal of trees on this site should be performed in three phases. The first phase would be to remove all the trees that are considered an unacceptable risk to failure. These trees are a liability and have to be removed. The second phase would to remove trees that have existing defects but are not considered an unacceptable risk to failure at this time. Once these two phases are completed, then determining what remaining trees that need to be removed or retained to accommodate the camps sites and access road will be better understood.

As mentioned earlier, this report is not intended to be a complete or exhaustive instruction manual of exactly what trees should be removed or retained. Trees that have been listed as an unacceptable risk of failure should be removed. Your tolerance to risk may be lower or higher than that used by this evaluator, and the burden to remove or retain a tree is ultimately up to Barrington Shores Campground or its representatives. Not all defects and contingencies can be observed in a Level 1 inspection, and seemingly healthy and defect trees may fail, especially in extreme weather events.

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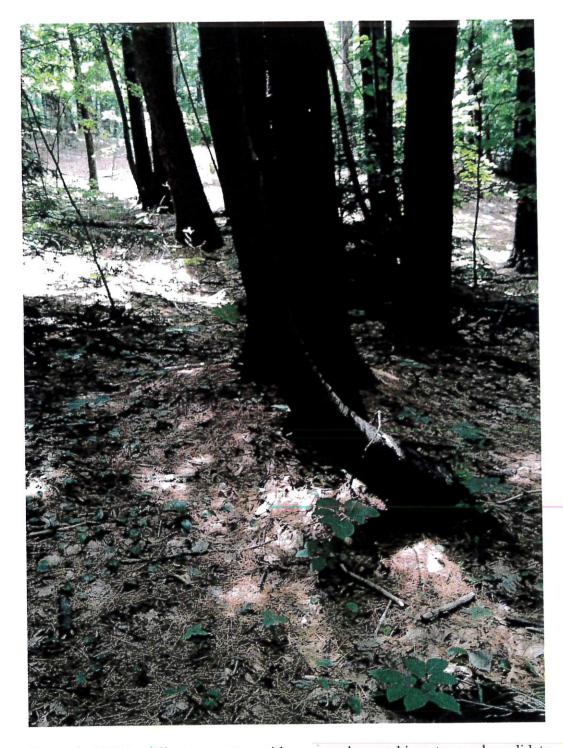


Figure 1. This tree illustrates a tree with a severe lean and is not a good candidate for retention. This tree would be more vulnerable to forces such as ice or snow loads.

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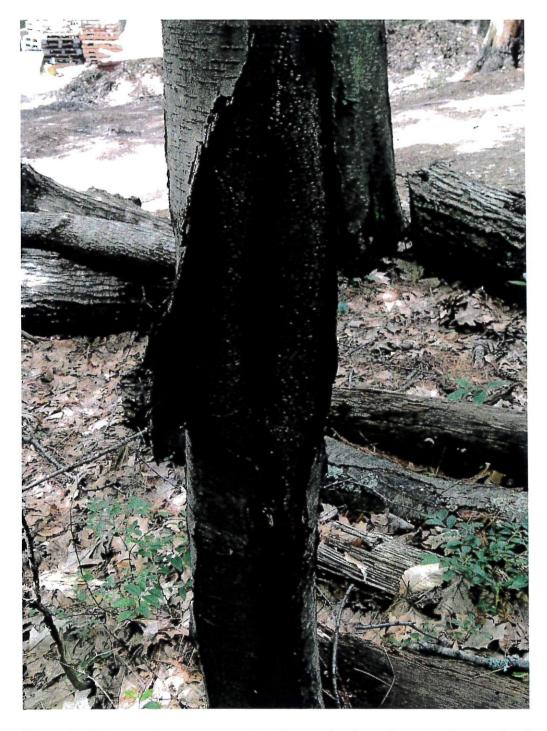


Figure 2. This tree shows an example of a tree that has a large trunk wound. Most likely the result of being hit by a fallen tree. A large pocket of decay is visible and this tree will be an unacceptable risk to failure as it gets larger.

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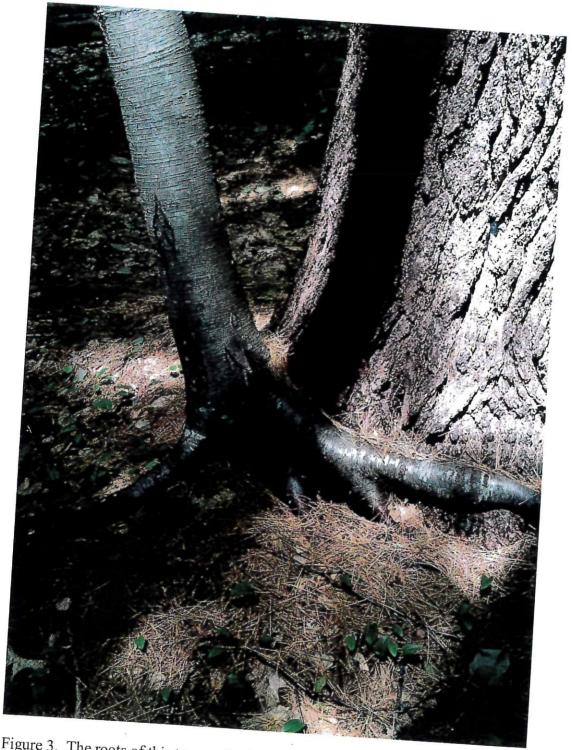


Figure 3. The roots of this tree are in direct conflict with another tree and are exposed. In addition, this tree has a strong lean due to its conflict with the large pine tree. The poor rooting structure and severe lean make this tree undesirable and should be removed.

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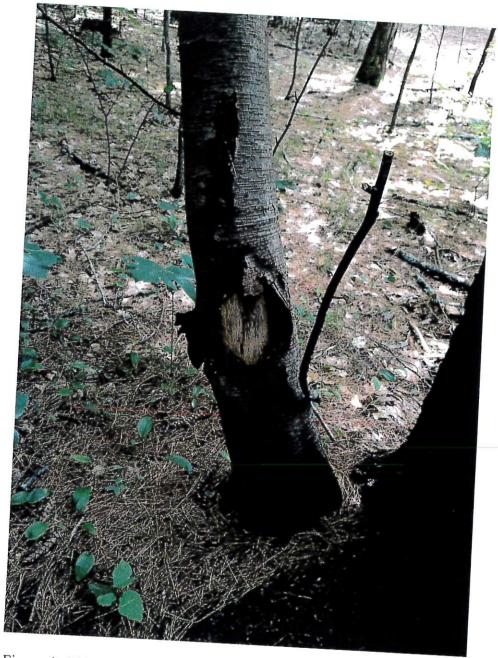


Figure 4. This tree has a large wound on the trunk and is growing very close to a large pine tree. In time, a large pocket of decay will develop at this point and as the trunk gets larger it will be in direct conflict with the pine tree. Removal is recommended.





I.D. #	SPECIES	DBH (Inches)	Approx. Ht. (F	+ 1
1	White Pine	26	200000	O BOERVED DEFECT
2	White Pine	10	60	Dead
3	White Pine	22	60	Dead
4	Red Oak	16	90	Woodpecker damage/cracks in trun
5	White Pine	8	50	Basal decay
6	White Pine	21	60	Dead
7	White Pine	10	100	Dead
8	White Pine	15	40	Dead
9	Red Pine	14	65	Dead
10	White Pine	10	40	Boring insects/Very poor health
11	White Pine	9	50	Dead
12	White Pine		50	Dead
13	White Pine	10	50	Dead
14	White Pine	12	60	Dead
15	White Pine	12	60	Dead
16	White Pine	9	50	Dead
17	White Pine	9	50	Dead
18	White Pine	19	60	Basal decay/lean over horseshoe pit
19	White Pine	14	30	Dead
20	White Pine	14	70	Weak crotches
21	White Pine	20 & 23	100	Weak crotches
22	White Pine	13	40	Dead
23	White Pine	15	100	Multi decay areas on trunk
24	White Pine	12	70	Decay/woodpecker damage
24	White Pine	20	100	Weak crotches
26	White Pine	28	100	Weak crotches
27	White Pine	16	60	Dead
28	White Pine	14	80	Dead
29	White Pine	12	60	Dead
30	White Pine	16	90	Decay/lean
31	White Pine White Pine	11	80	Dead
32	Poplar	9	70	Dead
33	Poplar	13	70	Dean
34	Poplar	11	70	Severe lean
35		10	4.21	Severe lean
36	Poplar White Bin-	12	1 all all all all all all all all all al	Severe lean
37	White Pine	23		Decay upper trunk
38	White Pine	9	7.0	Dead
39	White Ash	11	5000000	Basal defect
E 1. All trees	White Pine	24	100 T	runk defect nem an unacceptable risk to fallure.
	rapie I pave d	efects or condition	ons which make the	20m 2n una



Tree I.D. #	Species	DBH (inches)
1	Black Birch	8
2	Beech	4
3	Black Oak	3
4	Black Birch	6
5	Black Birch	6
6	Black Birch	5
7	Beech	10
8	Black Birch	8
9	Black Birch	5
10	White Birch	3
11	Black Birch	5
12	Beech	4
13	Black Oak	3
14	Beech	5
15	Black Oak	24
16	Beech	4
17	Black Birch	57
18	Beech	37
19	Black Birch	69
20	Beech	4
21	Hemlock	66
22	Beech	39
23	Black Birch	64
24	Beech	20
25	Beech	50
26	Black Oak	11
27	Hemlock	31
28	Beech	33

**Table 2.** Among the criteria for determining if a tree should be retained were health and physical condition, size, and uniqueness of the species within the stand. **Though not specifically labeled and tagged, all mature pine trees not listed as an unacceptable risk in Table 1 should be retained in order to maintain the existing structure of the upper canopy.** 





### Conclusion

If the recommendations and guidelines outlined in this report are followed, a healthy and low risk environment will be created. As the trees on this site will subjected to new conditions and usage, it is important that follow up inspections are performed to help ensure that the trees remain in a healthy and safe condition. It would be the responsibility of Barrington Shores Campground to schedule any follow up inspections.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to prepare this report for the Barrington Shores Campground. If you have any questions, or require any clarifications, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Roy

I.S.A. Certified Arborist (NE1066A)

I.S.A. Tree Risk Assessment Qualified Arborist



